Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE 8:15-Cinderella.

AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN-8-Vaudeville. AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-5:15-Buffalo Bill's ATLANTIC GARDEN, 52 and 54 Bowery-10 a. m. 6 p. m.—Concert and Vaudeville.

BLJOU THEATRE-8:15—The Skating Rink.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-Tabasco. CASINO-8:15-The Passing Show. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Phoenix. EDEN MUSEE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-World in Wax. GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1492. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S.30-Lady

KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-S:30-The Amazons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-S-Scusa's Band. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-S-Vaudeville. POLO GROUNDS 4-Baseball. PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE S:15-Sam'l of Posen.

REACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL-S:15-Vaudeville. TONY PASTOR'S-8-Vaudeville.

833 4TH-AVE.-9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.-The Tiffany Chapel

Inder to Advertisements.

Page.C	of t Page. Col
Amusements 9 Announcements 10 Rankers & Brokers 9 Board and Rooms 5 Business Chances 5 Business Chances 5 Copartnership Notice 9 Country Board 8 Dressmaking 5 Domestic Situations Wanted 5 European Advis 9	Instruction

Business Notices

		000000			
•		** **	TOP/CD1	REES	
TRIBUNE TERMS	TO MA	LLL SU	Decret	1323234	Single
	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.	copy.
Daily, 7 days a week Daily, without Sunday	\$10 00	\$5 00	\$2.50	\$1 (00)	A cts.
Sunday Tribune	. 2 00	1 00	50		5 cts.
Weekly Tribune	1 00	****	****	****	3 cts
Semi-Weekly Tribune	2 00	****	****		25 cts
Tribune Monthly		ine ex	cept as	here	inafter

stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage
stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily. Sunday,
or Semi-Weekly Tribane malled for local delivery in
New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their
Tribune from a newscielur. FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (exceptional and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE - Main office of The Trib-une. 154 Nassaust. New York. Main untown office. 1.242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New York. European Branch, for advertisements only, 1 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C., London, England. BROOKLYN OFFICES.

397 Fulton-st., 1.152 Myrtle-ave., 63 Court-st., 505 De-Kalb-ave., 1.200 Bedford-ave.

New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1894.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is thought in Berlin that the increasing anti-Austrian feeling in Hungary may lead to the disruption of the Triple Alliance. === The Government forces of Salvador were defeated, General Ezeta and 600 troops being killed; President Ezeta has resigned. ==== Jubilee sermons in connection with the Y. M. C. A. Conference were held in 1,400 churches in London and its suburbs, and also throughout Great

Domestic .- There is talk in Democratic circles of nominating Judge Rufus W. Peckham to succeed Governor Flower. == J. Lowrie Bell, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, has resigned. Coal trains in Indiana were moved under the protection of the militia. = A Baltimore lawyer says that Neckar Island belongs to the Ottumwa, Iowa. === Car works in Laconia, N. H., worth \$100,000, were burned.

City and Suburban.-Paul Jacoby, who was arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of Minnie Weldt, told a number of conflicting stories. - A large number of runaways occurred in Central Park, causing great excitement on the drives. = A girl frightened by a fire jumped from the roof and was instantly killed. General Neal Dow was present at a reception given in his honor at Prohibition Park, S. I. = Monsignor Satolii celebrated mass at the Church of the Sacred Hart. - William C. McDonald, of this city, was drowned in the Passaic River on Saturday afternoon. === A young woman of Newark was killed by a trolley car while saving the life of her little cousin. === The Gould yacht Atalanta started on her

voyage to Southampton. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Generally fair; probably slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 55; average, 67%.

Persons going out of town for the summer. either to the summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Members of Congress who have lost their salaries for the time they were absent without leave are not in a mood to submit quietly, and propose to carry the matter into court. The provision for withholding salaries is in the law of 1856, which they contend has been repealed. They propose to submit this question to counsel, and if there is any reasonable prospect of a judicial decision in their favor one of them will apply for a mandamus to compel the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms to pay him his full salary for the month in which the absence occurred. The question is one of some general interest, but its special interest is for the Democratic leaders in the House, with whom this plan was the last desperate resort for keeping a quorum in attendance.

A great improvement has been wrought in Elizabeth, N. J., within the last two years by the elevation of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and the depression of a number of streets beneath the tracks of the New-Jersey Central road, so as to do away with grade crossings. The benefits to the city and to the large number of people who travel by the two railroads, which formerly crossed at the same level, are immense; but some owners of property claim to have suffered serious damage, and sults amounting, it is said, to \$1,000,000 will be brought against the city by those aggrieved. Actual damages should, no doubt, be made good, but it will be hard to prove that extensive losses have been involved, and the city authorities will be justified in fighting the suits to the best of their ability.

By common consent, the Democratic outlook in this State is particularly bad, and it is not wonderful that Roswell P. Flower is doubtful about running again when confronted by such a strong probability of being bowled over. He will be opposed, of course, by the Fairchild

State Democracy, and Mr. Cleveland's friends with favor. In the circumstances, the report which comes from Albany that Judge Peckham, of the Court of Appeals, may be made the Democratic candidate for Governor is particularly interesting. It appears that Mr. Peckham is held in reserve, as it were, by Senator Murphy, to be trotted out in case of need. How far he himself has been consulted, if at all, can only be surmised. His former and present relations with Murphy, however, make the report easily credible.

The Board of Estimate in Brooklyn has a hard task before it in reducing the appropriations for the coming year to such limits as will bring the tax rate down to a reasonable figure. The total amount of the provisional estimates exceeds last year's budget by nearly \$2,400,000, despite the circumstance that some of the heads of departments have asked for less than was allowed a year ago. Although the city administration is in Republican hands, in order to understand the situation it must be borne in mind that three of the five members of the Board of Estimate are Democrats, and consequently Mayor Schieren cannot justly be held responsible for the tax rate this year. The cessation of building will prevent any large increase in valuations, and the increase of the city's territory will undoubtedly call for additional expenditures.

RIGHT, AND THEREFORE UNLIKELY. The employer who gives warning to a dishonest servant detected in pilfering is not wise to keep that servant in the house. Bad work, much breakage, and disappearance of things portable are to be expected. The people of the spring, have given notice to the Democratic party that it will have to go when its time is up; and the dishonest servant has become reckless and desperate. On no other theory can the amazing indifference of the Democratic majority in Congress to the feelings and the wishes of the people be reasonably explained. Before leaving, everything will be carried off that can be The Bill of Sale, rightly considered, was nothing but a plundering of the house by discharged domestics.

If the party had either sense of shame or regard for the public good, it would be disposed to take the advice given to it on Sun- General is drifting again, but he will get back day morning by "The New-York Times," which declares that "tips on Sugar have outweighed the obligations of duty," and that "the injury to the country can be ended and the discredit ling but locusts, that they were all killed, that to the Democratic party overcome in one way only, namely, by voting down every concession made to the Sugar Trust, and imposing a purely revenue tax of 1 cent per pound on all | but that he expected another army of Yankees forms of sugar. This would "banish from the tariff every provision for which the Sugar Trust could be suspected of paying," "The Times" thinks, and it ought to be done, because the Trust has insulted and outraged the majority. But the tips on Sugar stock which have outweighed the obligations of duty do not seem to be regarded as an insult or an outrage by the members of the majority, who have ac cepted them and pocketed the profits.

The advice is quite too good to be followed by any such body as now represents the Democratic party at Washington. It would be a decent thing to do, and one required by solemn pledges of the Democratic party, and it would bring into the Treasury the revenue needed, whereas the bill in its present form would simply enable the Trust to snatch the revenue for its own profit. In advocating this purely revenue tax, "The New York Times" thinks "nothing less, nothing else, would give the American people the priceless assurance that the Senate is incorruptible." If that proof is required while the Senate remains Democratic, there is much reason to fear it will not be forthcoming. The fanatical tariff reformers, and the agents of foreign manufacturers and importers, will not look with favor on any change which, according to the recent declara tion of Senator Gorman, would make it doubtful whether the Tariff bill could pass. The Senators who have already most indecently General Rosser is to be explained away or with hauling of coal by railroad companies or the em-United States. === Fire did \$225,000 damage in | pledged themselves to support any Bill of Sale the caucus committee might fix up, in order to promote the success of their party in their own States, can hardly be expected to vote against a scheme for which they have sacrificed so much of self-respect. Indeed, if such a body as the present Democratic majority in the Senate should pass a measure of the kind suggested, it would appear to many people eminently probable that Senators had discovered that as much money could be made in the stock market on fall. No one who had not a bad heart would one side as on the other.

It is to be feared that the remedy lies with the President himself, and not with the Democratic majority in the Senate. The considerations which "The Times" urges ought to have at least as much weight with him as with any members of the Senate. The measure pending cannot become a law without his personal ap proval and signature. By giving that approval he must become a party to all dishonorable transactions by which the passage of the bill may be secured. It rests with him to say whether it is not his duty, alike to the party and to the country, to make it known that he will not approve any measure of the kind dictated by the Sugar Trust. He has the more reason to take that course in view of the unpleasant posttion in which the Secretary of the Treasury has placed the Administration by his activity in helping to shape the pending measure.

THE REAL SUFFERERS.

The strongholds of the evil powers which have been in the ascendency in this town for many years are in the dwelling places of the poorer classes. Movements for municipal reform have generally encountered hostility on the ground that they were being started by men of aristocratic tendencies. The dense populations of the tenement-houses have rallied year in and year out in response to the bosses' cry that they stood for popular rights as against the rule of the wealthy. This cry has been effective in securing their aid, and has blinded them to the fact that their votes have been turned against

themselves. It is not the rich who suffer most from bad government. It is not the educated people who are the victims of blackmailing officials, unjust judges, brutal policemen, Lad water, poor payements, inefficient building inspection and high taxes. The rich have means of protecting themselves to a greater or less degree against these evils. When their streets are dirty they can afford to pay to have them cleaned. When they are illegally oppressed they have the knowledge of what their rights really are and can get lawyers to defend them. They do not live in houses the safety and sanitary condition of which depend on some political inspector's thoroughness. They are rarely burned to death because of the absence of a fire-escape. It is not their children who are contaminated by open vice next their dwellings. Disease is easily guarded against in the private house, or, if the worst comes, the wealthy invalid can go away in search of health. Intelligence and money can protect themselves. Not so ignorance and poverty. The poor laborer, the smal trade man, the dweller in the tenement-house, the ignorant foreigner is the real victim of official extortion, injustice and incompetence. The very fact that he has less to lose than others makes his loss most hard to be borne, makes injustice to him outrageous crime, makes neg-

lect of his comfort dastardly in the extreme.

New-York pavements almost everywhere are

in New-York have no reason for looking on him It is the duty of the city government to see that the interior walls of tenements are whitewashed, the roofs kept from leaking, and the drainage put in repair by the owners. It is its duty to protect the tenant from an unjust landlord, to enforce the Factory laws, and to take measures to guard against extortion and rapacity, both official and private. How far the city government falls short of its duty every poor man knows who has ever had to make complaint against a landlord or seek redress for the failure of careless public servants to look after his welfare. The poor and ignorant suffer from injustice and lawlessness, yet they endure the rule of their oppressors because, perchance, they knew them before stealing brought wealth, and wealth fine houses and carriages and indifference, except at election time, to the tenement-house residents. Do they think it is the rich who are robbed by the bosses? It is the poor who suffer most.

FAIR PLAY FOR ROSSER.

The echoes of the Richmond celebration on Memorial Day, whereat the Lost Cause was decorated with rhetoric of the reddest and hottest variety, have not yet died away. Among the generally harmonious reverberations we detect an occasional note which, though perhaps amiably intended to soothe the ear of patriotism, is likely, we think, to give more pain than pleasure to benevolent souls.

Some persons, for example, are intrusting to the breezes that sweep from the South mild expressions of dissent from the sentiments which were emitted by General Thomas Lafayette Rosser last Wednesday. In commenting upon various incidents of the occasion we have United States, by their votes last fall and this already expressed the opinion that large allowance ought to be made for General Rosser when he is engaged in the vocation of oratory. At such times he is accustomed to cut loose from his intellect and steer entirely by the compass of his tongue, which is a very curious and interesting instrument, but liable to be deflected by its strong antipathy to everything this side of Mason and Dixon's line, including necessarily the North Pole. This amiable though unreasoning faith on the part of General Rosser is well understood, however, in this part of the country, and even his widest aberrations have ceased to excite alarm. Everybody says: "The to his moorings sooner or later and it's all right." When, therefore, he told his audience in Richmond that the Union soldiers were noth the men who hired them as substitutes were drawing the pensions, that he did not want any more fraternal visits from Northern veterans, to overrun the South and pull down its monuments and compel him to shed their blood, there were no chattering teeth hereabouts, and business went right on as well as could be expected under a Democratic Administration.

It strikes us, therefore, that Southern gentle men, who must know General Rosser quite as well as we do, are putting themselves to a great deal of unnecessary trouble in disclaiming his remarks. There is a suggestion of indelicacy in their disregard of his peculiar claim to im munity; but, leaving that point out of consideration, we cannot see why General Rosser should be repudiated so long as the Rev. Mr. Cave is embraced. Mr. Cave's reputation had not previously escaped beyond the confines of Richmond, but, so far as we know, he is constantly in the possession of all his faculties, and when he expresses a strong disapproval of Abraham Lincoln it is to be accepted, we suppose, as the conclusion of his best judgment, and entitled to just as much respect as his conviction that the Southern cavaliers had an even who fought at Concord, Lexington and Bunker out of the Nihongi. Hill. Then there is the Rev. Mr. Hoge, who, approaching the throne of grace not on his knees, but on the most eloquent wings perhaps ever borrowed for that purpose, informed the Almighty that the soldiers of the Confederacy "fell in defence of constitutional liberty." in the Confederate Pantheon should be appre priated without objection by the reverend

clergy. We had thought to say a word about the poets of the day, but the Richmond papers containing their verses have arrived and we forbear. Custom orders that the Muse shall be wooed on such occasions, and those who try their best to win her are deserving of compassion when they wish to aggravate their mortification. " Nor would we have it understood that we cherish any resentment toward the Rev. Mr. Hoge and the Rev. Mr. Cave. Our purpose is merely to suggest the essential impropriety of discrim inating against General Thomas Lafayette Rosser. We are convinced that he not only meant as well as anybody else, but from the Richmond point of view actually did a little better.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

More than human wisdom would be required to scan with understanding all the devious manocuvres of Balkan politics, and to know with certainty all the hidden influences that are at work therein. No one can positively declare whether the revolutionary crises simultaneously occurring in Servia and Bulgaria are related to each other, or not, or whether they have arisen from foreign intrigue or domestic discontent. Each State is suffering from internal ills sufficient to provoke the most serious insurrection. Each, too, has more than once been made the plaything of the two great, greedy Powers that overhang it. Russian and Austrian gold have been freely used in both these States, and seldom for their good. Some salient features of the crises indicate,

however, an intimate relationship between them. The Servian coup d'état came first. The exiled ex-King Milan, defying law, returned to Belgrade and practically snatched the sceptre from the feeble hands of young Alexander, the Tony Lumpkin of European monarchs. The Radicals were turned out of office and the Progressists put in their place. In every possible manner the Radicals have been antagonized and suppressed, their leaders imprisoned or banished. and their policy reversed. The significance of this is, that the Radicals are the pro-Russians, while the Progressists are equally ardent friends of Austria. However it was brought about, therefore, the coup d'état was doubtless displeasing to the Czar. Certainly it was an extraordinary coincidence, if it was nothing more, that upon the very heels of this anti-Russian upheaval in Servia there should come an equally emphatic pro-Russian crisis in Bul-For that is what the change of Ministry at Sofia is. Whether impelled from within or without, the fall of M. Stambuloff is a great victory for Russia, and an unmistakable indication that Russian policy and influences are now to prevail in that principality. Austria gives Russia cheek in Servia, and Russia gives Austria counter-check in Bulgaria.

Perhaps the most curious and contradictory thing about it all is the cynical disregard that is shown for the will of the people. In Servia, for example, the vast majority of the people are pro-Russian in sympathy, and utterly detest the Obrenovitch dynasty. Yet that dynasty rides roughshod over them, and they are forced away from the Russian alliance which they love into an Austrian connection which they dislike. In Bulgaria, on the other

bad. They are worst in the poorer quarters, hand, the people are chiefly anti-Russian, or at least devotedly attached to M. Stambuloff's heroic policy of national independence and resistance to Russia's design of making Bulgaria a mere province of the Czar's domain. Yet M. Stambuloff is bowled out, and a tool of Russia set up in his place, under whose administration Prince Ferdinand will probably have either to make complete subjection of himself to the Czar or to share the fate of his brave but unfortunate predecessor. This is a meiancholy comment on the supposed progress of liberal ideas in the Balkan States. The fact is that the semi-Oriental people of those countries have as yet only the vaguest notions of government. They have tasted self-sovereignty and are intoxicated with it. But they know not how to use it aright, and consequently are the victims of corrupt and ambitious leaders at home and of selfish and jealous Powers about them. It will be well for them if they succeed in maintaining their hardly won independence and in gaining by experience fitness for self-government. But that consummation is yet far off. and the way to it is full of difficulties and of dangers.

OF COSTUME.

Complaint is made that the graceful and picturesque native costume of Japan is giving place to a composite and not altogether becoming attire, in which among the men the Occidental chimney-pot hat and swallow-tail coat appear with depressing frequency; while the ladies are adventuring upon the like experiments with lingerie, passementerie, tailor-made gowns and high

It is impossible to say how far these innovations may go or to what extent they may influence the morals, manners and social usages of that polite and interesting people. The chimney pot hat in the lands of its origin and acceptance stands as the type of self-assertion and progress and all other manifestations of headgear go down before it from the feathered and quilled adornment of the savage to the Mandarin's buttoned cap and the expansive Oriental turban, including all the varieties which lie between The tall coat is associated with after-dinner oratory, and seems in some way connected with its profusion and occasional prolixity and not infrequent involution and confusion. It may be that the Japanese are to take on progressly and aggressive and overbearing characteristics and extend their authorities and usages beyond their islands, in which case the new style of hat would undoubtedly assist their pretensions; and it may likewise be that they are about to enter upon a golden age of oratory, after dinner and other, to which the tail coat would contribute plousness and the freest flow of verbs and nominatives, unless the influences which belong to it here were lost by change of place and climate and by its investment of an anthropological type so different from that of the original fashloners

and wearers. However this may be, the invasion of old Japanese customs in the matter of dress will tend to diminish its grace and flowing charm, and also its appropriateness to the land and people. Their costume seemed a part of their gentle and polite character, and to typify long generations of peace and amicable ways, that had come and gone amid their golden islands, the inheritors of an earthly paradise, deep meadowed, happy, fair in orchard lawns and bowery hollows crowned with summer sea. But all this will be changed if they admit without limit the invasion of the rude Occidental integument. It will not really make them any more like the pushing, conquering, colonizing races to take on any part of their dress, nor will It give a lift to their rhetorical and declamatory aspirations. They have only to send a competen hat does not always penetrate with illumination the head which it shelters, and that it is possible to be oratorically as dull and obfuscatory in a tail coat as in pajamas or in a silken robe better reason for taking up arms than the men embroidered with green dragons and allegories

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

A new week begins with troops under arms and with prospects of violent outbreaks in several States. Striking miners seem determined to violate the laws, and to prevent by force the drawn for repairs, we see no reason why niches playment of other labor in place of their own. As these performances are simply revolutionary, it is to be expected that the law-abiding people will find a way to suppress them, but perhaps not without some bloodshed and temporary disorder. As matters now stand, a large share of the productive force in several great States is paralyzed for want of fuel, and the miners, in order to prevent the employment of other mer who are willing to work, threaten to make the paralysis more complete.

Meanwhile, in the heart of the disturbed region at Indianapolis, the number of loaded cars received and forwarded has been between 15,000 and 16,000 in every week since March, and was between 16,000 and 17,000 last year. There has been no marked decrease for two months, and the difference between the movement this year and last is comparatively small. East-bound shipments from Chicago have been about 10 per cent less since navigation opened, but previously were larger than a year ago. This is in spite of the fact that the shipments of grain from the interior to the seaboard since April 1 have been almost 5,000,000 bushels, or 16 per cent less than last year. These few comparisons are enough to make it clear that the great strike appears as yet to have interrupted general traffic comparatively little, and the anthracite sales agents have met and agreed to a larger output, and decided to advance the price, with the strike as a pretext, although the actual consumption of an thracite does not seem to have increased. The truth is that business is poor and small, but not wholly or mainly because of the strike.

The exchanges through all clearing houses in May are always larger than in April, but this year have been \$150,000,000 daily, against \$205 .-000,000 last year, \$194,000,000 in 1892, \$185,000,000 in 1891, and \$226,000,000 in 1890. The amount would probably have been larger but for the strikes, and yet there is a want or evidence that the increase would have been material. Part of the shrinkage, though less than 10 per cent at this time, is due to the decline in prices since last year, but there remains a shrinkage of over 17 per cent in the aggregate quantities of things for which settlements have been made. It is not to be inferred that a sixth of the working population is entirely idle, for in many branches, as in farming and in building trades, work is being done looking to future returns, while in others goods are being accumulated; but the army of the unemployed is also large. The worst feature of current trade reports is

that orders for the future, without which mills cannot long continue to run, are falling off. This is especially the case in textile manufactures, and many such works are expected to stop before the end of June unless the situation changes remark ably. Orders for dress goods are sufficient for some time to come, but in other woolien manufactures the scantiness of new orders is made more serious by the frequency of cancellations. Sales of wool are larger than a year ago, but were then much below and are now not much above half the consuming capacity of the mills. Takings of cotton by spinners were also larger

in May than a year ago, and yet are only about two-thirds of the quantity required for full consumption. Recent concessions have not secured a larger business in cotton goods, and the accumulation of such goods is rapid. Many of the shoe factories have already begun to discharge part of their hands, expecting to be obliged to stop work entirely before long. In the iron industry, although the paralysis of production between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mis sissippi is almost complete, the demand for products deliverable in the future is not enough

of Bessemer iron is so great that the Carnegie Company is moving a little lot of 2,000 tons, purchased at Duluth, to its works near Pittsburg, and the advance in prices of soft steel products has not been arrested, but for other products the market is irregular, without assured improvement.

Speculation in products has been generally tame, but cotton has risen three-sixteenths in spite of receipts in May slightly larger than last year. Exports for the month were 45,000 bales less than a year ago, and stocks of American cotton in sight, here and abroad, are 2,735,000 bales, against 2,774,603 a year ago, which is more than the world's consumption of American in four months. Wheat fell to 56% cents, a new bottom price, but afterward recovered slightly, Western receipts being very small. The exports in five weeks have been 3,000,000 bushels, or 20 per cent less than last year. Corn is a shade lower, and also pork products. The deadest speculation known for many years in the stock market has brought to brokers not even the comfort of a sharp decline. Railroad stocks were stagnant, the average declining only 42 cents per share, while the few Trust stocks rose 52 cents per share, five of them recording sales of 293,408 shares for the week, seven railroad stocks sales of 200,957 shares, and all the remaining stocks only \$6,577 share

Gold still goes abroad, although the Bank of England holds the largest reserve ever known, for it held not quite as much at any time in 1879, when the flow of gold this way began. Money is so abundant that it scarcely commands any interest in London, but England takes gold from this country, instead of wheat at 56% cents. Large receipts of gold from the interior, over \$3,400,000 for the week, balanced the exports for the New-York banks, but the Treasury lost heavily and its balance is now supposed to be below \$75,000,000. Meanwhile Congress busily discusses unlimited issues by State banks to meet the crying need for "more money," though we have now in circulation \$1,068,000,000 in paper, with a net gold reserve of \$75,000,000, or less, but in January of last year had in circulation \$1,067,-000,000 paper, with a net gold reserve of \$121, 000,000. Imports of merchandise are slightly larger than a year ago, but customs receipts a third smaller, the increase being mainly in sugar and other free articles.

The question of keeping trucks and drays off Fifth and Madison aves, during certain hours will come before the Board of Aldermen tomorrow. Action looking to this end should certainly be taken. The Aldermen by preventing these two streets from being used as channels for heavy traffic will confer a benefit upon the whole city. Just as there are parks for the enjoyment of the public, so should there be handsome avenues for promenades and light driving. If the Aldermen wish to pass a measure which will be heartly approved by thousands of property-owners and citizens, they will save these evenues from the rush and turmoll and danger of business thoroughfares. What little talk there has been about "class favoritism" is the sheerest nonsense of a clap-trap cheapness.

Mr. Hill is making the star-chamber Senators feel that life is a horrible bore.

The preluding strains of municipal investigation give token that Croker knew well what he was about when he girded his loins and leaped over the beleaguered battlements of Tammany into the racetrack and paddock which spread their allurements and promise of refuge beneath. But retreat is not always immunity, and he may yet have to explain some of the intricacles of his long ex-official administration, unless he gets on one of his swiftest racehorses and rides out of the reach of subpoenas and all the nets and lassos of the investigatorial committee.

We'll take a little more of the kind of weather we had yesterday, thank you!

The Vigilant has gone abroad for yachting honors. Yale men are going for athletic laurels. We have confidence both in the boat and in the athletes, and we await the result with serenity.

his party are due to its inexperience; that it was out of business for thirty years and lost the hang of policy and administration. When it gets its Missionary Society of Sunday-se hand in, he thinks, things will be different; so far, its efforts have been mainly directed to getting its hand into the bag, as witness all its exploits in multicipat and State administration, and all wat the sugary and many of the other episodes of its recent Senatorial action. The country will not find it worth while to educate it over again, particularly when it remembers what its last season of regnancy brought us to.

How that sugar did stick to the Senatorial fingers that were dipped into the barrel!

England trying her hardest to get a foothold around the Hawaiian Islands, and the United States refusing a fine offer-that is the difference between English diplomacy and American diplomacy as conducted by the Gresham-Cleveland Administration. 190

The fine drive running from Prospect Park to Coney Island has been saved from the harm that would follow the crossing of it at grade by an electric railway, and the company which had this project in view has decided to build a tunnel instead. The company's reason is a selfish one; its representative says that to build a tunnel will be cheaper than to maintain flagmen at a grade crossing and pay verdicts for damages resulting from accidents; but the benefit to the public will be the same as if the decision had been based on other grounds. A grade crossing on a boulevard so much used for driving would be a dangerous nuisance. It would be a decidedly good thing if arrangements could be made for depressing the tracks which cross this parkway at the southeastern entrance of the Park.

If a revolution should break out in Bulgaria there is no telling what might happen in Europe.

The stream of Democratic babble about the tariff continues like the coze of a mud volcano bubbling and sluttishly simmering and of it is no end save when it is gulfed at last in the Serbonian bog, and left to forgetfulness with the rest of the torpid and blighting exudations of the party now in power, but soon to step down and out, confronted by a condition and not a mere theory that they are no longer wanted.

The Giants seem to have fallen into another deep slumber. It would be a relief when this happens if they would walk in their sleep.

The Democratic Senators have made them selves ridiculous by their bunco investigation of speculation in sugar stocks. But nobody in the country is laughing at Senator Hill. He commands respect by stirring up his colleagues and trying to force them to proceed with the investigation in a businesslike way.

The open-car question in Brooklyn has been at least partially settled. What is termed a "Fahrenheit schedule" has been agreed upon by the companies in conference with the Health Commissioner, but it is hardly possible that everybody will be pleased with the schedule itself or with the result of the efforts to carry it out. The disposition manifested by the railroad officers is praiseworthy, and apparently they will try to fulfil their part of the bargain, It is a satisfaction to note that the representative of the Brooklyn City Company had nothing to say in reference to the short supply of motors which made necessary the running of open care in bad weather, according to his recent statement Probably the Health Comto give encouragement. The immediate scarcity

missioner had no power to order the co to increase its supply of motors, but he at least have pointed out the absurdity of meh an excuse for exposing people to colds, page monia and other ills.

PERSONAL.

Miss Eliza Perkins, of Norwich, Conn., who det the other day, was for many years revered almost as a saint by the people of Norwich. During the war she took an active part in a society whom war she took an active part in a society whose object was to provide clothing and delicacies for the soldiers; and during the whole of her life she was continually given to good works. For many years she was at the head of the department for the training of nurses in Bellevue Hospital, in this city. Her father, Francis Asher Perkins, was one of the first Abolitionists of Connecticut.

Mrs. Rachel Cantor, of the Forrest Home, who is now visiting friends in Boston, is said by Ta Boston Globe" to be the oldest living actress the is eighty-four years of age. Senator Canter, of this State, is her nephew.

In Peterboro, N. H., live two twin sisters named Elvira and Elmira Fife, who will soon be eighty. three years of age. In a recent sketch of them it three years of age. In a recent sketch of them it is stated that at the age of fourteen they entered the employ of a local manufacturing company, and for sixty years they remained on its payroli. One peculiar thing is that they have never ridden on a railroad train and they declare they never will. A few years ago a few friends wished them to take a ride on the ras and they came so near doing it that they went to the depot but backed out before they got on board. In all their lives they have been senarated but seventy hours at any one interval. They never have entered a theatre, and each has always cooked her own meals.

General Agent W. J. Latta, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is said to have one of the richest collections of Napoleana in the United States at his home in Chestnut Hill. He has the autoat his home in Caesand Find. He has the auto-graphs of the great general and all his marshals, the watch that Empress Josephine wore, a location of her hair, various kinds of jewelry of the Im-perial household, many of Napoleon's war letters and several hundred other extremely valuable relies. In the reading line he has every life of Napoleon written, and many other books that re-late to the Emperor.

AN ALDERMAN AND A GAMBLING HOUSE

CHARLES PARKS, THE SUPPOSED PROPRIETOR

OF THE PLACE, CLOSES IT SUDDENLY, An old-fashloned three-story brick house, No. 16 West Thirty-first-st., has had the reputation for several months of being a gambling-house. heavy dark-red screen hung inside the glass door, and visitors were carefully inspected before being at lowed admission. Rooms were fitted up with all the paraphern illa necessary for faro, rouge-et-noir, and other sames familiar to gambiers, and throughout the district it has been understood that the proprietor of the game was Alderman Charles Parks, prietor of the game was Addrain Charles Park, and that his political "pull" was of an exceeding robust character, which protected him from interference by the police. The pane was suddent closed on Friday evening, but it was not "pulled" by Police Captain Price, who has charge of the police precinct, and whose station is in West Thirty-seventh-st, or by his men. The proprietor, is appears, became frightened on learning that men had o believe, were reporters, and perhaps a subpoena from ng Committee and a sear it. Goff as to the influence efarious business, prompted Committee and a searching examination by Goff as to the influences which protected his ricus business, prompted him suddenly to cost doors. Aderman Paras is a Tammany Hall and belongs to the Tammany General Common Committee of the XIIIth Assembly District, and to the many Committee on Reorganization. He bed also to the Pequod Club, the Tammany Hall organization of the district, and has had relations with the Tammany leaders. Police missioner John C. Sacesan is the Wigwam er of the XIIIth.

cose relations with the Tammany leaders, rouse Commissioner John C. Saceban is the Wigwan Leader of the Killith.

Mr. Parks depled yesterilay that he had had anything to do with the game, although since the place was opened he cashed the checks of men who were "in a game" and wanted money to buy chips, and was looked upon by the frequenters of the place as the proprietor. He said that he had rented the two front rooms (this was where the gambling was conducted) to a man named Lewis, who sold patent medicine. Lewis paid him file a week rent, he said. "My wife and children," Mr. Parks said, "had observed strange men coming into Lewis's "had observed strange men coming into Lewis's refere the gamoling d Lewis, who sold m flo a week rent, ..." Mr. Parks sald, ming into Lewis aying very late, so This very day I Lewis, naturally,

brought suit to dispossess him. Lewis, naturally could not be found.

Captain Price said that he knew nothing of asmbiling house being at No. 35 West Thirty-first-st, but he would investigate the matter.

Last January a suit was brought against Alderman Parks to recover \$4,000 on a check which he had drawn upon the Garfield National Bank, and had stooped payment upon. His defence was that the check was drawn to pay a sambiling debt, and was therefore unlawful and void. The suit was brought by W. T. Parr, a real-estate dealer, and was, it was alleged, received by him from John Riley, who was a faro-bank keeper. Parks's name has been connected heretofore with gambling houses in various places in West Twenty-first-st, and West Thirtieth-St.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A bundle of children's cottons from Waither, Stackholm, N. J. A blank record book from George J. Collins & Ca. No. 61 Warren-st.

SALE OF TICKETS TO HARVARD GRADUATES. Boston, June 3.—The sale of class-lay tickets to graduates of Harvard will be held in the Parket House, June 19 and 20.

TO OPEN THEIR ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT. The rain spoiled the opening of Koster & Bial's new roof garden on Saturday night, and last night the electric light plant got out of order. But the the electric light plant got out of order. But the managers are by no means discouraged, and to-night everything will be working smoothly. The garden accommodates 1,500 people, and there are several boxes in which parties of from six to ten persons can gather and enjoy the music of an excellent orchestra. The programme will be changed every night, and those who visit the lofty roof will not be disappointed.

RECEPTION AT THE MONIEFICE HOME. The annual reception at the Monteflore Home for Incurables, which was to have taken place on Decoration Day, but was postponed on account of the services in memory of Jesse Seligman, at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, was held yesterday after-noon. About 200 people were present, and were allowed to inspect the new north wing, which has just been completed, and will be opened for occu-pancy in October. The Reception Committee was composed of the following directors: Henry Sole-mon, Andrew Laks, V. Henry Rothschild, Julius J. Lyons, Henry Hess, Henry S. Herrman, Louis Gans, Raphael Ettinger, Isaac Eppinger, Samuel H. Eckman, Louis Clark, Jr., Isaac Brandon and Lyman G. Bloomingdale. Decoration Day, but was postponed on account of

GENERAL HOWARD WARMLY WELCOMED Galesburg, Ill., June 3.—General O. O. Howard, of the United States Army, arrived here yesterday to visit the Rev. Dr. Sherrill, and last night all the old soldiers of this vicinity gave him an enthusiastic reception at the Opera House. He was escored there by Company C. Illinois National Guards, the there by Company C. Illinots National Guards, the Knox College Cadets and a band. Mayor Cook, is his address of welcome, and Major Woods, speaking for the old soldlers, congratulated General Howard and on his brilliant achievements in war philabard on his brilliant achievements in war philabard thropy. General Howard made an extended rept, thropy. General Howard made an extended rept, the colorized Grant and Logan in the warmest terms. In closing he appealed to the audience not terms. In closing he appealed to the audience not try to remedy existing evils by encouraging such movements as Coxey's army, but to redress the evils at the ballot-box and to keep this pure. What the exercises were over he shook hands with all the exercises were over he shook hands with all the exercises were over he shook hands with all the exercises were over he shook hands with all the exercises were over he shook hands with all the exercises were over he shook hands with all the exercises were over he shook hands with all the exercises were over he shook hands with all the exercises were over he shook hands with all the exercises were over he shook hands with all the exercises were over he shook hands with all the exercises were over he shook hands with all the exercises were over he shook hands with the exercises were over he exercises were over he shook hands with the exercises were over he had the exercises which had the exer

LOCUSTS SWARMING IN MARYLAND. Baltimore, June 3 (Special).—Seventeen-year locusts are swarming over the great fruit orchards and vegetable farms in the southern counties of Mary-land. These counties are on the eastern shore, and the soil is sandy. The hard-heaten public roads are as perforated as a pepper-box with holes, out of which the locusts bored their way from the earth, trees are covered with thousands of the insects and thousands more are heard in the shrubbery and and thousands more are heard in the shrubbery and processes. A farmer making excavations found the grasses. A farmer making excavations found the ward.

EA CHURCH WAR AT GREENWICH, CONN. Stamford, Conn., June 3.—The Rev. A. L. Shear, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Greenwich, at Sound Beach, was served with a notice of dismissal last week, by a committee of the society. A majority of the congregation, at a recent meeting, passed a vote of confidence in him recent meeting, passed a vote of confidence in him and urged him to remain. The society committee engaged the Rev. R. H. Bosworth. of Brooklyn, to preach in the church to-day. Before the opening to preach in the church to-day. Before the opening to fithe services this morning the clerk. Charles T. Peck, read a letter to Mr. Shear from R. J. Walsh, Peck, read a letter to Mr. Shear from R. J. Walsh, Peck, read a letter to Mr. Shear from R. J. Walsh, Peck, read a letter to Mr. Shear from R. J. Walsh, Peck, read a letter to Mr. Shear from R. J. Walsh, Peck, read a letter to Mr. Shear from the church and gathered in an sympathizers left the church and gathered in an sympathizer left the church and gathered was orchard near the parsonage, where a service was conducted by Mr. Shear. The trouble began over the proposed new church.